PRICE THREE CENTS.

NO RESPITE FOR SPAIN.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE PRESIDENT RESOLVED TO FOL-LOW UP THE ADVANTAGES ALREADY GAINED.

Washington, July 17 .- An important conference was held at the White House to-night, the participants being, besides President McKinley, Secretary Long, Admiral Sicard and Captain Mahan, of the War Board. Adjutant-General Corbin was present during a part of the delib-

The happy conclusion of the campaign against Santiago affords the President and his advisers intense satisfaction, but no disposition is manifested to let the war rest for a moment. Even before the details of the Santiago campaign have been cleared away, the expedition against Porto Rico absorbs the attention of the President. He fully realizes that the war can be prosecuted to a speedy and successful issue if only by pressing the advantages already gained, and, as one of the officials expressed it to-night: "The President proposes to strike while the iron is hot."

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION NEXT.

Arrangements for the Porto Rico expedition were under discussion by the President and the War Board to-night. It may be two or three days before the details of the new invasion are worked out, but it is probable that before the end of the present week the military forces of the expedition will have effected a landing not

Prior to the landing a naval demonstration probably will be made against the San Juan fortifications. The vessels taking part in the bombardment will be a part of the fleet of Admiral Sampson, but what versels have been ordered to Porto Rico could not be ascertained.

to the strength and personnel of the land forces supposed that few if any of the troops now would be sent to Porto Rico, but it is known will be in the new expedition. General Brooke, who is scheduled to go to Porto Rico, desired to take with him the troops which constitute his corps at Chickamauga, but it has been determined not to send that corps in its entirety that not so many men will be needed, in addionly a part of General Brooke's corps will form therefore that part of the Porto Rican expedition which is to be sent directly from the

GREAT FAITH PLACED IN MILES. It is understood that General Miles, who is to have general command of the operations in Porto Rico, will not return to the United States, but will proceed directly to a point near San Juan with such of the military forces now at Santiago as are to form a part of the expedi-

These and other details of the new expedition were discussed by the President and his the matter of the selection of the land forces for the Porto Rican expedition.

perhaps a longer time, will be required to complete the turning over to the United States forces of the arms and equipments of the Spanish troops at Santiago. General Shafter indicates in his latest dispatch to-night that disarmament is proceeding, probably as rapidly as possible, and that the work will continue tomorrow. Direct communication with Santiago, Playa del Este and Hayti has been established, but it is likely, in the opinion of General Greely, the chief signal officer, that even better communication will have been established in a

PREPARING FOR PORTO RICO.

EXPEDITION WILL PROBABLY BE OFF BEFORE NEXT SUNDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 17.-It is anticunced tonight that the Porto Rico expediltion will be embarked and at sea before next Sunday, unless in the mean time Spain sues for peace. As a result of General Brooke's visit preparations have proceeded practically to the point of completion, and orders may be issued at any moment for the movement of additional troops from Camp Alger and Chickamauga to Newport News and Fernandina, for embarkation on transports which the Quartermaster-General has assembled at those points. Troops alread; at Tampa and at Charleston will go to make up the expedition, which will be joined off the Porto Rican coast by the large force of Regulars and volunteers recently participarts in the Santiago campaign. All the latter which have not been contaminated by infectious disease and can be spared from guard duty, will take the transprts now in that locality, as soon as the entrance channel to Santiago Harbor is

CAMARA NEARING HOME.

London, July 17.-The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says:

"Admiral Camara's squadron and his transports have safely reached Spanish Mediterranean ports on their return home from Port

KEIFER'S TROOPS FOR PORTO RICO.

Miami, Fla., July 17 .- It is understood that General Kelfer has been asked how soon he can place his command in condition to go to the front. If true, this would indicate that the six regiments here are to be detached from the Seventh Army Corps to one of the commands under General Miles to accompany him on his expedition of invasion of Porto Rico. The troops are being equipped as rapidly as possible, and

are now in good condition to undertake a cam-It is further reported that officers of the Texas regiments in camp here have received word | until General Brooke returns.

that the Galveston regiment of immunes has been ordered here, and will arrive on or before

MADRID AND THE WAR NEWS.

STATE OF UNCERTAINTY REGARDING SANTIAGO-POSSIBLE TERMS

OF PEACE.

London, July 18 .- The Madrid correspondent

of "The Times" says: The public here is in a painful state of uncertainty regarding Santiago. The American

dispatches are contradictory, and there is aimost no information from Spanish sources. is suggested that the delay is due to the fact that the Cabinet communicates with General Toral only through Captain-General Blanco, who has large discretionary powers; but this explanation is unsatisfactory.

"One thing is tolerably certain, and it augurs ill for the speedy conclusion of peace. The Cabinet at Wasnington seems more exacting about conditions than General Shafter, and this is regarded as indicating anything but a ciliatory disposition on the part of President McKinley at a critical moment, when a little generosity might turn the scale in favor of a beaceful solution, and when the local negotiations between the two generals at Santiago might develop into larger negotiations between the two Governments.

"It is impossible, owing to their reserve, to say what Ministers here regard as reasonable onditions; but I observe among their private friends an idea worth mentioning. In any peace negotiations, say these, the point of departure ought to be the publicly avowed object of the war on the part of the United States, namely, the emancipation of Cuba from Spanish rule

"If President McKinley restricts himself to that object there will be no serious difficulty in oming to an agreement, because Spanish public opinion, official and unofficial, has come to recgnize that Spanish rule in Cuba cannot be reestablished.

"If, on the other hand, a war undertaken for the specific purpose of liberating Cuba develops into a war of ruthless conquest and annexation the Spanish Government and people will defend themselves to the utmost. This seems to me at the present moment the dominant note of pub-

SEEKING AN HONORABLE PEACE.

Madrid, July 17 .- A member of the Cabinet in an interview to-day, asserted that the Government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.

CUBA AND THE PEACE QUESTION.

Madrid, July 17 .- "El Imparcial" says that a member of the Ministry declares that negotiations for peace with the United States are only possible so far as the question of Cuba is con-

The report that Senor Merot, former Minister of the Colonies in the Cabinet of Senor Sagasta, will be the representative of Spain in the negotiations with the United States is without

WEYLER SEES THE QUEEN. London, July 17 .- The Madrid correspondent

"General Weyler had an audience of an hour

with the Queen Regent to-day. He expressed himself as very grateful for Her Majesty's gracious welcome; but he assured her that recent events had not modified his opinion as to Cuban affairs."

COMMENT OF "LONDON TIMES."

London, July 18 .- "The Times" this morning, in the course of its weekly review, says:

"Judging from the American experiment at Santiago, the prospect of bombardment from invisible naval stations over cliffs will not be very alarming in future warfare.

'The Santiago negotiations are honorable to stant communication with the Administration, both combatants, and their success was proband much reliance is being placed upon him in ably due to the wise and statesmanlike concession of Washington to send the Spanish garrison home. The prospect of regaining their native land is naturally grateful to wearied It is expected that two or three days, and troops, and this stroke of policy will probably have a great effect on the garrison at Havana.

"There is not the slightest doubt that troops possessed of such great fighting capacity as the Americans have shown could have at any time stormed Santiago. Happily, a useless sacrifice of life has been averted.

"The direct gain to the United States from the capitulation is small; but the indirect results are important in the growth of mutual respect between the two nations, and the lesson to the Madrid Government that it may now abandon a hopeless attitude without loss of military

"The whole Santiago campaign conforms strictly to the experience of the past. The American Navy has displayed conspicuous ability. Torpedoes have played a less impor-tant part than was anticipated, and it may be hoped that over-water discharges on board cruisers will now be abandoned, if, indeed, these eraft may not be exempted from the incubus of

The problem at Manila resembles that just solved at Santiago, except that the military conditions are more favorable to the Americans. Whatever may be the ulterfor designs of the Germans, these are not likely to be furthered by incidents like the Irene affair, which might easily have led to serious consequences but for Admiral Deserver. but for Admiral Dewey's tact and

ASTJE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

FIRST ARMY CORPS PACKING UP FOR PORTO RICO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17 .- Now that it is known definitely that the First Army Corps will go to Porto Rico without delay, every regiment in that corps is preparing to go. Their surplus baggage has all been packed, and is ready to ship home. Some of it is stored in the Government warehouses, where it will be kept until it can be shipped home. General Brooke will return home Wednesday. This was given out at headquarters to-day. General Brooke has been in constant communication with General Wade for two days, and knows just what is going on in camp as well as if he were on

One indication that the First Corps is about to move is that many of the clerks in the quartermaster's and commissary departments are Chattanooga men, and they have been instructed to prepare their affairs immediately to go with the Army. At an early hour this morning the 3d Tennessee, the 14th New-York, the 8th New-York and other regiments were inspected. This closed the real work of the fay, only the wagon trains being employed the rest of the It seems to be a settled fact that some transfers will be made from the First to the Third and from the Third to the First Corps before the First Corps leaves. Here 's where the fore the First Corps leaves. Here s where the entire three New-York regiments now belonging to the Third Corps hope to pet in. It is now the intention of the officials to substitute several of the best-equipped regiments in the First Corps. Naturally they would look for the best-trained soldiers, and the 14th, the 9th and the 8th New-York are the best oldiers in the entire camp. It is also understood that General Frederick Grant is to be placed in command, and this will take him into the thickest of the fight. These changes are not looked for until General Brooke returns.

WASHINGTON REJOICES.

ANXIETY OF THE ADMINISTRATION RE LIEVED BY THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 17 .- The sweeping extent of the victory at Santiago and the complete success of the first military expedition to foreign territory since the conquest of Mexic was never fully appreciated until the arrival at 4:30 o'cleck to-day of General Shafter's message, dispatched at noon from the heart of the fallen city, announcing that the American flag was flying over the municipal buildings, with a squadron of American cavairy and a regiment of infantry presenting arms, while a band played the American National air, and a light battery was firing the National salute of twen-

At last the tense strain of anxlety, which had depressed the authorities who were unable to banish some lingering doubt that Spanish treachery might be disclosed at any stage of the vexatious delay was fully replaced by one of complete satisfaction, and even the few who had not been able to suppress grave doubts as to the wisdom of certain so-called "conditions" which had been granted to the Spanish commander changed their minds when they read General Shafter's impressive conviction that five thousand good American lives would have been the cost of carrying the city by assault. It appears that General Toral's insistence upon the insertion of several pleasant sounding expressions in the formal terms of apitulation" contemplated no practical disadvantage to the Americans, and that General Shafter by the exercise of the highest type of diplomacy had actually achieved Sant ago's "unconditional surrender," and in addition had secured nearly half of the largest province of Cuba, with all its ports and garrisons, against which he was not required to strike a single blow.

JOY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Every word of his splendid dispatch added to the exultation of the Administration. The comprehensiveness of his report removed the last doubt upon every subject. The last remnant of the naval force in the harbor had come into his possession, the mine field, which had so effectively kept out the American squadron, was repfally being taken up. The Spanish troops were promptly laying down their arms, and General Toral and all his forces were prisoners, and, above all in the minds of most of the officials, was his reference to the astonishingly healthy condition of the place, and the comparative absence of the dreaded yellow fever scourge.

All solicitude for General Shafter's ability to meet any contingency that may hereafter appear at Santiago has disappeared, and supreme confidence now exists that he is absolute master erned. To demand more would be to say that | of a situation divested of serious complications. and that under his direction the improvement of all conditions will be swift. Under the circumstances, considering that the Government at Madrid was fully consulted, and gave its unqualified approval to the surrender, the belief is growing that the end of the war is plainly in sight, and it would surprise no one if a direct request came at any moment for an armistice to permit a discussion of propositions for a treaty to end the war.

SENDING THE PRISONERS HOME.

Although the garrisons at Guantanamo, Baracea and other points in the surrendered territory have not yet been mentioned specifically n General Shafter's dispatches it is believed they will promptly deliver themselves at Santiago, and that the crowning achievement in its provision for the repatriation of the Spanish forces will be carried out as speedily as trans portation arrangements can be effected. forts in this direction were formally inaugurated this afternoon by Colonel Hecker, who as been charged by Secretary Alger with these published to-morrow and next day calling for proposals to be opened at New-York at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning from steamship companies willing to undertake the movement of one thousand officers with cable accommodations, and twenty-four thousand enlisted men from Santiago to Cadiz, "or such other port of Spain as may hereafter be designated."

Before this advertisement was issued representatives of several lines had visited the War Department and given assurances of their willingness to undertake the transportation at a rate approximating \$50 per capita, but under the requirements of the law Secretary Alger concluded that it would be better to invite com-

ADMINISTRATION OF SANTIAGO.

Washington, July 17.-Coincident with the occupaton of Santiago., there is a vast variety of questions which are being considered by the President and his Cabinet respecting the future political conditions which are to obtain there. There will have to be settled whether the Government of Santiago Province shall be a military one, or a civil one with military powers vested in the executive officer, or other form of administration. Unlike the Philippines, which, although nominally in the possession of the United States are not formally so, all questions of jurisdiction and administration of the occupied territory of Santiago must be met immediately. Santiago itself is a city of approximately 40,000 population, and in addition there is a large number of people in the captured territory whose interests have to be looked after The commercial side of the matter also must be attended to promptly. Santiago being now under the American flag the presumption follows that the blockade maintained by this Government will be declared not to exist, and the place made an open port-the Government maintaining a strict surveillance to keep supplies from getting beyond Santiago and being furnished to the Spaniards.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

London, July 18.-The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News," suggesting the possibility that friction between the Foreign Office and the Admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German

Cabinet than trouble with the United States. A letter from Manila is going the rounds of the press here, ridiculing as grossly exaggerated the reports of the savagery of the insurgents."

QUESTION ABOUT DEWEY'S GUNNERS.

London, July 17 .- Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative Member of Parliament for King's Lynn, in the House of Commons to-morrow will ask George J. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty, whether there is any truth in the statement made by Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, former Member of Parliament, in a letter to "The St. James's Gazette," that the excellent gunnery exhibited by Admiral Dewey's squadron in the fight at Cavité was due to the fact that-in the words of Mr. Cunninghame-Graham-"most of the gunners were Englishmen decoyed from our Chinese squadron by promises of £100 monthly.

SEE EXCURSION COLUMN.

AMERICANS OCCUPY SANTIAGO.

STARS AND STRIPES RAISED OVER THE PALACE IN THE FALLEN CUBAN CITY.

TORAL GIVES UP HIS SWORD-TROOPS LAY DOWN ARMS. There is a state of uncertainty in Madrid re-

Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, July 17, 1 p. m.—The American flag is floating in triumph over the Governor's palace in Santiago de Cuba. General McKibben has been appointed temporary Military Governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A concourse of ten thousand people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all Americans present. A finer stage-setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine.

The palace, a picturesque old dwelling of the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic Cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas-the club of San Carlos; on the other, a building of much the same description, is the Café de la Venus.

TROOPS LINED UP BEFORE THE PALACE.

Across the Plaza was drawn up the 9th Infantry, headed by the 6th Cavalry Band. In the streets facing the palace stood a picked troop of the 2d Cavalry, with drawn sabres, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler; immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Vive Alfonso XIII."

All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chimes of the old Cathedral rang out the hour of 12 the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band played "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill

CANNON BOOM, BANDS PLAY AND TROOPS CHEER.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, firing a salute of twenty-one guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around the line came floating across the Plaza the strains of the regimental band and the muffled, hoarse cheers of the troops.

The infantry came to "order arms" a moment after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly General McKibben called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.

SPANISH TROOPS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

Santiago de Cuba, July 17, Noon,-Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and General Toral and his staff by one hundred picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

GENERAL SHAFTER RIDES THROUGH THE CITY.

The American troops lined up at the trenches were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.

The city had been sacked by the Spaniards before the American troops ar-

At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace, and was saluted with twenty-one guns by Captain Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.

The 13th and 9th regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside the American lines,

SHAFTER REPORTS THE SURRENDER.

Washington, July 17.-The War Department this afternoon received the following dispatch from General Shafter regarding the surrender:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 17.

"Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington.

"I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing National air. Light battery fired salute twenty-one guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. "A small gunboat and about two hundred seamen left by Cervera have sur-

rendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor. Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defences. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost five thousand lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory, over which I have guard. General Toral formally surrendered the Plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General."

SPANISH ARMS TURNED OVER. Washington, July 17 .- At 11:05 o'clock tonight Adjutant-General Corbin made public the following dispatch from General Shafter:

At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not yet taken. Headquarters United States Army, Santiago, July 17.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Wash-My ordnance officers report about seven thou-

SHAFTER, Major-General commanding.

sand rifles turned in to-day and six hundred thousand cartridges.

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

General Toral formally surrendered to General Shafter, and the Spanish troops at Santiago laid down their arms. United States flag was hoisted over the palace in the fallen city.

It was announced at Washington last night that unless Spain sues for peace the expedition fer Porto Rico will set sail before next

garding Santiago. According to the authorities little news has been received from

SANTIAGO'S CONDITION.

STREAMS OF HUNGRY REFU-GEES POURING IN.

STORES, AND MARKET BEFORE

SPANISH TROOPS LOOTED THE HOUSES,

Santiago de Cuba, July 17.-Since 4 o'clock this morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city, some naked and all hungry skeletons and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside.

The town of Santiago presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked. and the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat can be had for love or money. In the streets of the city this morning, at the intrenchments, at the breastworks, and at every hundred feet or so of the barbed wire fences were the living skeletons of the Spanish sol-

Among the arrivals to-day were the German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls and their families, the British and French consuls having arrived day before yesterday.

General Pando was never here, but 3,500 men from Manzanillo arrived on July 3. The contact mines in the harbor were re-

moved the day after Admiral Cervera left, but two chains of electric mines from Estrella Point and the other from Socapa are still down.

The armament of the shore batteries of Santiago consists of five brass 6-inch muzzle-loaders in the Morro fortifications; two 6-inch Hontorias from the cruiser Reina Mercedes and three 21-centimetre mortars-never used-in the Socapa upper battery; two useless 21-centimetre mortars; two 8-centimetre muzzle-load ers and four 8-centimetre field pieces in the Estrella battery; one 57-millimetre and one 25millimetre Nordenfeldt, and one 37-millimetre Hotchkiss in the Socapa lower battery, and two 6-inch Hontorias, two 9-centimetre Krupps and two 15-centimetre mortars at Punta Gorda.

Four Spanish merchant steamers, the Mortera, the Reina de Los Angeles, the Tomas Brooks and the Mexico and the gunboat Alvarado are now in the harbor

The market-place has been sacked by the

Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5,000 at Firmeza and 5,000 at Cuabitas el Boplato and San Vicente, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building. They used the water from the river, where solled clothing was washed and all manner of fith is

The Spanish troops laid down their arms at 9 o'clock this morning. They will be camped two miles outside the city limits, under guard,

until their embarkation takes place. The docks are crowded by incoming refugees in a starving condition, awaiting the arrival in the harbor of the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, as there are no eatables to be bought in

The entrance of the refugees was quiet and peaceful, they viewing their wrecked homes

philosophically as the fortune of war. Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked fifty-seven houses in the city, causing heavy damage.

SANTIAGO HARBOR CLEARED LAUNCHES AND THE RED CROSS STEAM-

ER ENTER.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 17. 7 p. m.-At 9 o'clock this morning-the hour of the formal surrender of the Spanish troops at Santiago and the others in the district of Eastern Cuba which the Spaniards have agreed to evacuate-the Spanish flag was lowered from Morro Castle.

Steam launches from the New-York, the Brooklyn and the Vixen entered the harbor this morning and examined the batteries, the wrecks of the Merrimac and the sunken Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and the torpedo firing stations. They discovered six Spanish merchant steamers and one small gunboat in the harbor, and a prize crew was placed on the latter.

This afternoon the torpedoes were taken up or exploded, after which the Red Cross steamer State of Texas entered to give assistance to the sick and wounded in the city. The warships may not enter the harbor for several days, probably not until after the arrangements have been completed for transporting the prisoners to Spain. Nearly all the American men-of-war are now in Guantanamo Bay.

Commodore Watson's squadron is preparing to go to Spain.

CLOSING THE AGREEMENT.

INCIDENTS AND SCENES CONNECTED

WITH THE CAPITULATION

OF SANTIAGO.

On Board The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Juragua, Cuba, Saturday, July 16, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 17 .- The Spanish flag will come down from Santiago's walls tomorrow and 22,000 Spanish soldiers will yield their arms to their American conquerors, and the sovereignty of Spair in Eastern Cuba will end. Official indorsement of the terms of capitulation was received from Madrid at 10 o'clock